AUBURN, May 22.—Secretary Seward de livered a lengthy speech on national affairs at Corning Hall this evening before a crowded audience. Mr. Seward said we were together here in October last. The national condition has undergone some material changes since that time; we were then on the verge of a series of elections throughout the States. The leaders who so pertinaciously claim to be Democratic, organized with their machinery and ovations. They ceased to denounce as a failure the war for the Union which at last became They thought to undermine the destructive party of the Union by affecting a new-horn admiration for its chief, Andrew Johnson. They seemed anxious to prove their devotion superior to ours by committing themselves to support him as a candidate for the Presidency in 1868.

HOW THE SOUTH ACCEPTS THE SITUATION. They upturned the rebellion with all its far-spreading roots and all its poisonous fruits, and they accepted and ratified the then pending Congressional amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which abolishes slavery henceforth, forever. The people of these States have at the same time chosen for themselves, by free and uncontrolled suffrage, Governors, Legislatures, ju-diciaries and municipal authorities. Between the federal government and these restored and reorganized State governments, there exists now a more complete and practical harmony than has ever before prevailed between the Union and so many of its members since it was first established. Within this period the Executive Department of the United States has assumed its functions among the people of these former disloyal

THE SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

The State Department speaks for them. with their free consent, to principalities and powers; the Treasury collects the national imports and taxes there; the navy of the United States rides freely in all their re-opened ports and harbors; the Postoffice circulates, through every vein and artery there, the knowledge which is the revivitying blood of a united republic. The people of the lately disioval States, desiring to pass the last stage of restoration as speedily as possible, have chosen Senators to represent them in the Senate, and members to answer for them in the House of Representatives, and those Representatives are daily waiting at the Capitol.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT. The future of affairs which disturbs the public mind is a supposed divergence between the President and the representatives in Congress of the National Union party, from which he and they have derived their

respective but co-ordinate powers. I agree, therefore, that it would be a sad misfortune if divergence between the President and Congress should work a decline and downfall of the National Union party.-It is dear to me, for I am identified with its rapid rise, its majestic progress and its glo-

The national life lately hung on the issue of victory won in war. It now hangs on the issue of reconciliation or peace. The nation must live forever, whether it receive the needed care in any emergency at the hands of one President, Congress and party, or at I reasoned in this way about the triumphs

of the war. I reason in the same way now in regard to reconciliation and peace. I expect that a year hence I shall be found to be right now, as I am now admitted to be right one year, two years, three years ago. I don't think, however, that there is any

necessity for separation between the President, the Congress, and the party of the WHAT THE COUNTRY REQUIRES. At this point it will be well to settle for

yourselves what it is that we are desiring to see effected by the President and Congress. We all agree that we desire and seek just what this nation needs at the present juncture. What then does the country actually need? Most persons say reconstruction. think it needs no such thing.

The country is reconstructed already. It was constructed in 1787. As then constructed, it was a Union of thirteen States, since multiplied to thirty-six free, equal, separate, self-acting, and, in regard to internal affairs, self-governing States. We do not reconstruct that which has not been destroyed.

There has indeed been an attempt at destruction, but it has failed. The political system of 1787, constructed by our forefathers, stands now firm, compact, complete and perfect-just as it came from the builders' hands. It was constructed not for eighty years only, nor yet for a period of civil war only, but for all alternating conditions of peace and war, and for all ages and all time.

RECONCILLATION. What then does the nation need? It needs just what I have dwelt upon so much and so earnestly in these remarks. It needs reconciliation-and just now needs nothing more. It needs moreover a very little of this. It needs a reconciliation between the Senators of the United States who are now acting, and those Senators who, being loyal and qualified for membership of the Senate, had been already, or may hereafter, be, elected by the people of the several States which were lately involved in the rebellion.

It needs a reconciliation of the same kind between the members of the House of Bepresentatives who are now acting, and loyal members already elected by the people in the same before mentioned States. It needs just this Congressional reconciliation and

It only shows that what is wanted is reconciliation between the alienated constituents as well as between separated representatives. Let the reconciliation be made first, either in Congress or in any of the constituencies, and it will follow in the other place

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

The President's position is absolutely taken, well defined and universally understood. It is this, namely: That so far and so fast as the unrepresented States present themselves in a loyal attitude by representatives un-questionably loyal, they are entitled to representation in Congress, equally with all other States, and just as well as if there had been no rebellion. The representatives of the National Union party in Congress do not agree with the President, but I think they differ only in regard to non-essentials.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG IN MEXICO.-An effort was made on the eve of the funeral, in Mexico City, of the late Henry W. Allen, ex-Confederate Governor of Louisiana, to have the coffin borne to the grave covered with a Confederate flag; but, owing to the firmness of the United States Consul at the Capital, this demonstration was abandoned by the friends of the deceased.—N. Y.

APPOINTMENTS TO WEST POINT .- The President, it is stated, has made the following appointments "at large" to the United States Military Academy at West Point :-Wm. Weir, of N. Y.; Jacob Bell, Jr., N. Y.; O. L. Hein, D. C.; Thomas Townsend, D. C.; Douglas Grant, son of General Grant,

PASSAGE OF THE BANKRUPT BILL BY THE HOUSE.—The bill establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States passed the House to-day.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, - - MAY 26, 1866.

The President's Policy.

ALL responsible positions and places ought to be confined distinctly and clearly to men who are UNMISTAKABLY AND UNQUESTIONA-BLY LOYAL. -President's Reply to the Virginia

I hold it my duty to recommend the adnission of every State to its share in public legislation when it presents itself in the perms of representatives whose LOYALTY CAN-NOT BE QUESTIONED under any existing con stitutional or LEGAL TEST .- President's Veto

The Constitution declares that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States without its consent. Then, where do we stand? All that is needed to finish this great work of restoration is for the two Houses respectively to determine the question. Oh! but some one will say, "A traitor might come in!" The answer to that is that each House must be the judge, and if a traitor presents himself. cannot either House know that he is a traitor? And if he is a traitor, can they not kick him out of the door, and send him back, saying to the people who sent him, "You MUST SEND US A LOYAL MAN?" Is there any difficulty in that? If a traitor presents himself him, "No, you cannot be admitted into this body. Go back. We will not deny your people the right of representation, but THEY ST SEND A LOYAL REPRESENTATIVE."-President's Address to the Soldiers and Sailors.

I will put an end to the Freedmen's Bureau just as soon as the South, by proper action for the PROTECTION OF THE FREED-MEN, make it unnecessary .- President's Interrica with Governor Cox.

The Standard will be furnished to members of the Convention for seventy-five cents during the session.

Mr. Clark's Resolutions. The extraordinary resolutions of Mr. Clark, first day's proceedings of that body.

These resolutions assume that the work for which the Convention was elected has been accomplished; but Mr. Clark was careful not to set out in his resolutions the declaration by the President in his proclamation, and also by the Provisional Governor in both his proclamations providing for the Convention, that the Convention possesses "authority to exercise within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North-Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the federal government." We say Mr. Clark was careful to omit the above, for he well knew that if he set out this language his resolutions would have no relation to the object he has in view. The Convention, thus chosen and clothed proceed from a loyal Executive. with "all the powers necessary and proper" to restore the State to the Union, has not yet prevent the restoration of the Union.

thority of the people, and is as much revolu- the Senate. tionary as any future action would be. If this be so, then are the members of the Convention mere instruments in the hands of the military, and, so far as the people are concerned, they are intruders and usurpers .taken by Mr. Clark, Gov. Worth and others.

us." This is notoriously untrue. President duty, enrolled .- Winston Sentinel. Johnson has announced no such thing. On the contrary, we have no doubt the President opportune one for conferring with the loyal of our State Convention, to reconcile the differences between the President and Congress, and to pave the way for the admission of North-Carolina to her full privileges as a member of the Union. If this opportunity is allowed to pass by, years may elapse before the State is restored. The issue thereary; but if the Convention should adjourn, and nothing should be done, we may look for continued disunion, military rule, taxation without representation, anarchy, violamities should befall us, the people will

Since the above was written, the Convention, by a vote of 61 to 30, on motion of Dr. Grissom, has laid these resolutions on the ta- the prayer of all sincere Christians.-Wil. ble. We announce this result with much Journal. gratification. With the exception of a few good Union men, the negative vote was composed of the Worth faction. Let us hope, for the sake of the country, that these

know who to hold responsible for them.

The Convention has made a noble beginning. Let it go on as it has begun, and it will deserve and receive the thanks and the immediate vicinity of the larger towns." blessings of every sincere friend of the Union.

The Sentinel denies that Gov. Worth and his friends are engaged in an effort to dis- last year that, in some parts of that his friends are engaged in an effort to dis- was used for fuel. It was considered much solve the Convention! Could impudence or cheaper than wood. Ears of corn could be falschood go further than this? It is notori- | bought for ten cents per bushel, per measure, ous that Gov Worth's friends have been ac- and seventy bushels, worth seven dollars, tive in this movement, and it could be proved cluding sawing, cost nine dollars and fifty cents engaged in it. We repeat, Gov. Worth and more than the cost of a cord of corn, besides his friends fear the action of a loyal Conven- the fact that corn produces more heat that tion like the present. The objection which the wood, and the opening of adequate highthey make to it, that it will add to the ex- and home markets furnished by the protecpenses of the State, and that it will increase tion of American industry would be put to the excitement in the public mind, is purely more profitable uses. selfish. If it were a secession, disloyal body,

The internal revenue assessment in New

about expense or excitement.

The Sentinel, Gov. Worth's organ, reeking as it does with disloyalty and hatred to the Union, presumes to justify itself by appealing to President Johnson. That paper and its partizans hold President Johnson's plan of restoration in the utmost contempt .-Mild, moderate, generous as it is, they will not even carry that out. Why, the mover of The representatives of the States should the resolution (Hon. C. C. Clark,) to dissolve be LOYAL MEN, willing to abide by and be the Convention, is himself a standing monu-DEVOTED TO THE UNION AND THE CONSTITU- ment of opposition to the President's policy,

in that he was elected to Congress boasting

that he could not and would not take the test oath, over a gentleman who could take it. President Johnson has repeatedly delared that the members elect to Congress mder his plan must be such as can take the est oath; and he has also declared most emphatically, time and again, that if there be but ive thousand loyal persons in a State, to them nust be confided the important work of restoration. The President does not regard rither Gov. Worth, or the Sentinel, or Mr. Clark as loyal. He declared last November, that the election of Gov. Worth had greatly lamaged the work of restoration, and that mother step in that direction might prove atal. If the fatal step had not been already taken, it certainly was taken by Gov. Worth

AFRAID OF THE PEOPLE !- Mr. Phillips, of Orange, introduced an Ordinance in the Coneither House, cannot that House say to vention yesterday, providing for a Convention to amend the State Constitution in 1871. Mr. Phillips, although he' says he is for the white basis, would tie up the hands of the people for five years to come, leaving the present unjust basis in operation.

the people of this State.

What will the free white men of Orange say to this proposition to fetter them for years on this vital subject? Warren County, for example, under the present basis, with a white population of 5,000, has an equal voice in the Legislature with Orange, which has a white population of 11,300. Such gross inequality ought not to be continued for five or

six years, as proposed by Mr. Phillips. We understand that Mr. Settle, in the of Craven, proposing to adjourn or dissolve brief discussion that took place, got a decidthe State Convention, will be found in the ed advantage over Mr. Phillips on this

> The Standard is now the only out-and-out, independent, loyal Union newspaper in the Atlantic Southern States, so far as we know. Standard, 24th. If this be so, the Lord help the "Union

ause !" - Sentinel. To which we respond amen! The Union cause will receive no help from the Sentinel and its partizans. They want no Union unless they can have it their own way, with rebels and traitors in office over the heads of

the much-reviled Union men.

We have no room for comment to-day on Gov. Worth's message to the Convention. It is certainly an extraordinary document to

The Sentinel is alarmed at the prospect of accomplished this work; and therefore, any a change of the basis of representation in the proposition to dissolve the Convention at Legislature. We do not sympathize in this this time, is in direct opposition to the au- alarm. The time has come for a change of thority of the President, and is calculated to basis, and we believe it to be the duty of the Convention to make the change. Let the It is also assumed by Mr. Clark, that the white basis, so-called, be established, and let Convention does not derive its authority from | it be either of votes or of the whole white the people, and that further action by it population. Nor can we perceive any strong would be revolutionary. If this be so, then reason for a property qualification for memall that has been done in the way of reor- bers of the Legislature. It might be well to ganizing the State is purely military in its provide that no person under twenty-five character-has been done without the au- years of age should be eligible to a seat in

> The Militia of this county organizes today. All white males, between the ages of 18 and 45, are liable to perform military

We hope the Convention or the Legislature Such is the logical result from the position | will do something to relieve the people from the useless demonstrations of "training day," by amending the militia law so as to abolish The Sentinel says "President Johnson has the farce of militia musters. All that is neannounced that nothing more is required of cessary, is to keep those liable to military

JUDGE WARREN.-We had the pleasure of would regard the present occasion as a most taking by the hand our old friend, Judge Warren, this morning. He is looking very well, and informed us that he had got along delegates of the people of this State on the finely on the circuit. He left here this great business of restoration. A fine oppor- forenoon for Washington, where he will hold tunity is now presented, through the action the spring term of Beaufort Superior Court next week, which finishes the circuit except Hyde county, which will be held week after next .- Newbern Times.

The floating motes that fill the air in Railway cars have proved to consist of small particles of iron dust that are thrown up by the centrifugal current of the air caused by the great number of iron wheels in rapid mofore is, Union or Disunion! If the proper tion. The friction of the wheels upon the steps are taken by this Convention, the State | iron rail gradually but surely wearing away can be restored by the first day of next Janu- the iron. It was heretofore erroneously supposed to be particles of soot and coal blown out of the smoke stack.

We learn that the Right Reverend Thomas Atkinson, Bishop of the diocese of Northlence, and perhaps civil war! If these ca- Carolina, will leave this city for Europe some time during the coming week. The health of this eminent divine has been in a wretched condition for some time past, and this step is taken with the hope of restoring that health, so essential to the active discharge of his duties as Bishop of the diocese. May that health soon be restored, is

To EMIGRANTS TO MEXICO.-The Memphis Argus of the 15th says: "Colonel Morgan, of this city, has just returned from a visit to Cordova, Mexico. He says the whole twenty-four or twenty-five embrace the full affair of emigration to Mexico, with a view strength of that faction in the Convention, to bettering one's condition in that country, is a humbug. General Price is working with his own hands among his laborers. The querrilleros hold the entire country away from

CORN FOR FUEL -The Galena Gazette says that corn was so plentiful in Illinois that Gov. Worth himself has been personally cents, which is two dollars and fifty cents ways to the seaboard for western productions

they would be glad to have it in session for Orleans for the past year amounts to \$4,487,months, and we should not hear a word 1000—an increase over the previous year of \$3,147,000.

Proceedings of the Convention. ADJOURNED SESSION.

THURSDAY, May 24th, 1866. Pursuant to order of adjournment, the delgates to the Convention of the people of North-Carolina assembled at 12 m., in the Common's Hall, when they were called to order by the President, Hon. E. G. Reade. After prayer by Rev. L. L. Branson, the roll was called, and the following answered

to their names:

Mr. President, Messrs, Alexander, Allen, Bains, Barrow, Beam, Bell, Berry, Bingham, Bradly, Brickell, Bryan, Buxton, Bynum, Caldwell of Burke, Clark, Cowper, Dickey, Eaton, Ellis, Faulkner, Furches, Gahagin, Garland, Garrett, Godwin, Grissom, Harris of Guilford, Harris of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Henry, Hodge, Jackson, Jarvis, Jones of Davidson, Joyce, Joyner, Kelly, King, Lash, Logan, Love of Chatham, Love of Jackson, McAuley, McCorkle, McDonald of Chatham, McDonald of Moore, McGee, Me-Iver, N. McLean, McLaughlin, Mebane, Moore of Chatham, Moore of Wake, Murohy, Odom, Phillips, Polk, Rumly, Rush, Little, Smith of Anson, Smith of Wilkes, Spencer of Hyde, Spencer of Montgomery, Starbuck, Stevenson, Stewart, Swann, Thompson, Williams, Wilson, Winborne, Winston and Wright __ 75 The chair announced that there was a quo-

rum present, and that the Convention would now proceed to business. and his friends on Thursday last, when they A communication from Gov. Worth was attempted to dissolve a loyal Convention of then read, in relation to the election of sundry delegates to fill vacancies which occur-

> and re assembling of the Convention. The ommunication being read, Mr. Allen asked leave to present the credentials of Jere Pearsall of Duplin, vice Nicholson, deceased. Mr. Caldwell of Burke presented the cre-

lentials of Gen. Sam. F. Patterson of Caldwell,

red in the interim between the adjournment

ice R. L. Patterson, resigned. Mr. Moore of Wake moved that his colleague Mr. Harrison be allowed to qualify, having been detained by sickness from attending at the former session and his certificate being now mislaid. No objection was

Mr. Winston presented the credentials of D. W. Bagly of Martin, vice Stubbs, resigned. Mr. Wright presented the credentials of Dr. Person of Wayne, vice Kennedy, resigned; also the credentials of Mr. Foy of Ons-

low, vice Saunders, deceased. Mr. Rumly presented the credentials of Hon. A. H. Jones of Henderson, vice A. H. Jones resigned but re-elected. A communication from R. W. Best, Esq.,

Secretary of State was read, asking instructions as to the distribution of 500 copies of the laws of 1864-'5, printed by order of the

Mr. C. C. Clark then offered the following preamble and resolution: RESOLUTIONS TO ADJOURN.

Whereas, This Convention was called and did assemble at the instance and under the authority of the President of the United States, as the Commander-in-chief of the | ized with the rebellion, I do not know. If Army and Navy, thereof-to the end that the State of North-Carolina, by altering or amending its organic law in conformity to the necessitating results of the late war, might in fact exercise and enjoy the constitutional rights and privileges of membership in the federal Union:

And, whereas, The Convention did, at its former session, fully and satisfactorily accomplish the purpose for which it was called and lid assemble, at the instance and under the further requirements. I have no information authority aforesaid.

to assemble in present session, by the possi- you may properly take, tending to produce bility that in the course of events further ac- the desired harmony. Let us so act as to tion in the premises might be required or retain our self respect-and to give to our demanded by the President of the United States, by reason of his official military position as aforesaid; And whereas, No further action as afore-

said is so required or demanded; And whereas, All erdinances and enactments, further affecting the organic law of plans, and refrain from giving any just exthe State or attempting to regulate the internal government and police thereof, passed by a Convention, called and assembled as Northern people shall become satisfied that aforesaid, and which does not derive author- their distrust of us is ill founded, and that ity therefor from the people, through the the religion we profess, as well as public mode prescribed in the Constitution by the policy, demand mutual forgiveness and repeople, would be subversive of the Constitu- conciliation. tion and revolutionary in effect, dangerous to liberty, and incompatible with free institu-

Resolved, That this Convention do now djourn sine die. The President announced that this resoluion would lie over one day, under the rnles. Mr. Clark gave notice that he would call to the resolution to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Mr. Grissom moved the rejection of the

tions; therefore,

resolution. The Chair ruled the motion out three be now appointed to wait upon His people to restore order, no serious difficulties Excellency, the Governor, and inform him have presented themselves in putting into that the Convention is now in session prepared for the dispatch of business, and ready | the State. to receive any communication he might deem

ecessary to make. Adopted. Whereupon, Messrs. Furches, Logan and waited upon the Governor, and returning,

tion to revenue. vention adjourned till to-morrow morning country.

FRIDAY, May 15th, 1866. Mr. Willey presented a petition from Thos. D. Fleury of the County of Chowan, praying to be relieved from peddler's tax. Referred

to Finance Committee. Mr. Wilson, a resolution raising a commitee of five to examine the present stay law. Lies over under the rules.

Secretary of State to furnish members of the titled "An act concerning negroes, persons Convention with 120 copies of laws of of color or of mixed blood." 1864-'5, 1865-'6. Mr. Caldwell of Burke, an ordinance grant-

committed prior to May 1, 1865, except cap-Mr. Phillips, an ordinance proposing that Convention be called in 1871.

Mr. Harris of Guilford, an ordinance pro viding for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people. Referred to Commitmittee on Magistrates. Mr. Moore of Wake, an ordinance to pro-

vide for the execution of decrees of the Su-

preme Court at Morganton. The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed its several readings. Mr. Moore, of Wake, an ordinance providing proper qualifications for voters for muofficers in incorporated cities and

towns of the State. Mr. Moore said that the laws now merely required citizenship of the United States as proper qualification for such voters, which, he thought, opened a very wide door. He moved to suspend the rules, which was done, and the ordinance was read a second time.

Amended, by providing that nothing in said ordinance should be construed to affect any provision in any charter respecting An ordinance to change the time of hold-

ing the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions of Alexander County was read first time. Lies over. Mr. Furches, an ordinance amending the Constitution in regard to qualifications of members of House of Commons. Requires

residence of at least one year in the County, prior to day of election, and prescribes age of 21. Referred to committee on Constitu- son, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, of Henderson. tional amendments.

Mr. Furches, an ordinance prescribing qualifications for Senators—proposing a qual-ification of \$1,000 worth of taxable property or 300 acres of land in fee, and age of 24.

Referred to same committee. Mr. Settle arose to enquire when the committee raised at last session to digest the Constitution and laws of the State would

report, when Mr. Moore, for the committee, stated that it was ready to report at any time, and was only detained for the disposal of pending amendments.

Mr. Moore of Wake, a resolution concerning public appropriations to Chatham Railroad Company. Mr. Buxton, an ordinance providing that

hereafter no person in this State shall be imprisoned for debt. Mr. Furches introduced the following mendment to section 3, clause 3, of amen-

Section 3.-No free negro, free mulatto, or free person of mixed blood, descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person, shall either vote for or be members of the Senate or House of Commons of North-Carolina. Referred to the Con. nittee on Constitutional Amendments.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. The following message from Gov. Worth was then read :

Gentlemen of the Convention:

Since your adjournment last October, nothing has come to my knowledge touching our position in reference to the Federal Government, which is not matter of public history. At your previous session you made the mendments to the Constitution and passed the ordinances believed to be necessary to complete reconciliation with the United States, and our restoration to national fraternity. Although our people, with remarkable un-animity, yielded their assent to your action, and were ready, without any exception within my knowledge, to acknowledge their allegiance to the United States, and to obey the laws and Constitution thereof, we have been grievously disappointed by the rejection of our members from the Congress of the nation. This rejection has not been placed on the ground of any irregularity in their election or qualification. While the Congress recognizes the existence of the State Government to the extent of incorporrating into the Constitution of the United States our amendments made thereto, they continue to govern and to tax us, without allowing us any participation in making the laws or imposing the national taxes. The Congress has been sitting some five months, without prescribing any terms on which it is proposed to recognize our admission. We have elected men whom we belive to be as loyal as any men in the United States:every one of whom labored to preserve the Union till hostilities had actually commenced, and every one of whom has renewed or is ready to renew his oath of fidelity to the Government of the United States .-Whether any one of them could conscientionly swear that he never aided or sympathno member can be received from the States lately in rebellion, without taking the Congressional test oath, it will amount to prac

tical disfranchisement. It was presumed when you adjourned in October last, that by this time the Union would have been fully restored and Congress would have defined its policy of restoration. Neither event has occurred. Neither the President nor Congress has made known any which warrants me in making any sugges-And whereas. This Convention was moved tions to you as to any further action which late enemies no just grounds for continued ill will against us. National prosperity cannot be restored until real reconciliation and concord shall be re-established. If bitterness is to be continued. let all of us strive to cooperate with the President in his patriotic cuse for the continuance of such feeling, and hope that the day is not distant when the

I herewith enclose a communication from the Public Treasurer, suggesting certain amendments to the Revenue Act of the last General Assembly, I commend his recommendations to your favorable consideration. In consequence of the order of the President of the United States relieving the Provisional Governor, I entered upon the discharge of my duties as Civil Governor, in conformity with your Ordinance, on the 28th day of December last. I had to encounter some irregularities growing out of the transi-Mr. Furches moved that a committee of tion. But with the universal desire of the action the machinery of civil government in

In my official correspondence and interourse with the Executive officers of the United States, and with Brevet Major Gene-Wright were appointed a committee, who ral Ruger, the Military Commandant of this State, all have exhibited a uniform disposi-Reported, through their Chairman, that | tion to avoid unnecessary jarrings in the dis-Governor Worth desired to send in a special charge of our respective duties, and readicommunication to-morrow morning in rela- ness to co-operate with me in everything tending to restore cordial reconciliation be-On motion of Mr. McLaughlin, the Con- tween the lately belligerent sections of our

I learn from General Ruger, to whom the President of the United States has lately assigned the chief supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, that he would gladly transfer to the civil courts of the State full jurisdiction in all matters relating to freedmen, but that he feels embarrassed in doing so, consistently with his instructions, on account of certain provisions and conflicting constructions of the act of the Gen-Mr. Grissom, a resolution instructing the eral Assembly, passed at its late session, en-

His difficulties are understood to grow out of the 9th and 11th sections of the act. As ing a general amnesty to all persons guilty of offences against laws of North-Carolina, it is very desirable that the civil courts shall mete out uniform justice to all, white and black, according to law, and that all cause of dissatisfaction as to conflict of jurisdiction should be avoided, I recommend the subject to your consideration.

My relations to your body, as I conceive, do not warrant me in submitting any recommendation whatever in reference to the scope of your action. Hence, I had not intended, until your call of yesterday, to submit any message whatever. Having the fullest confidence in your wisdom, I would not obtrade my views or wishes upon you. May God guide your counsels to results

beneficial to our unhappy country.

JONATHAN WORTH.

The report of the Public Treasurer was cad also. It will be published hereafter. Mr. Foy introduced an ordinance for the relief of the people of the State, who have suffered losses by the war. Lies over. Mr. Moore introduced two ordinances, amendatory of "an act concerning negroes,

persons of color or of mixed blood.' The hour of twelve having arrived Mr. Clark called up his resolution to adjourn, introduced yesterday. Mr. Grissom moved to lay on the table. Mr. Clark demanded the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken, and the resolution abled, yeas 62, nays 27, as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Baines Beam, Bell, Bingham, Bradley, Brickell Bryan, Buxton, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Dickey, Eaton, Ellis, Faulkner, Furches, Galagan, Garland, Garrett, Godwin, Grissom, Harris, of Guilford, Harris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Henry, Hodge, Jack-

Jones, of Rowan, Joyce, Joyner, King, Lash, | Apply at the

Logan, Love, of Chatham, Love, of Jackson Lyon, McCauley, McCorkle, McDonald, of Moore, McGehee, McIvor, Nat. McLean, Mc-Laughlin, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Wake, Pearsall, Phillips, Rush, Settle Smith, of Johnston, Smith, of Wilkes, Spencer, of Montgomery, Starbuck, Stephenson, Stewart, Thompson, Williams and Wilson.

NAYS-Messrs. Bagley, Barrow, Berry, Burgin, Clark, Conigland, Cowper, Dockery, Ferebee, Foy, Gilliam, Howard, Jarvis, Johnston. Manly, McKoy, of Sampson, Mebane, Murphy, Odom, Patterson, Person, Polk, Rumley immons, Smith, of Anson, Spencer, of Hyde, Willey, Winburne, Winston and Wright.

An ordinance to provide homesteads was taken from the calendar and read, when On motion of Mr. Forkner, it was referred o a committee of five; constituted as follows: Messrs. Forkner, Dockery, Grissom, Winburne and Foy.

Mr. Phillips obtained leave to introduce a resolution proposing to raise a committee of five to draft an ordinance calling a Convention in 1871, and providing for the adjournnent of the present body.

Mr. Phillips moved that the rules be suspended and the resolution put upon its sevral readings.

Discussion arising, Mr. Settle said that he regretted that he was forced to go into the merits of the resolution upon a mere motion to suspend the rules. But to suspend the rules and adopt this resolution instructing a committee to prepare an ordinance would ommit the Convention to a line of policy, which in effect embraces not only the resolution of Mr. Clark, just voted down, but goes step beyond. And if any member should now vote for a suspension of the rules for the purpose of passing this resolution, when the committee did report according to instructions, that member would be committed to the report, or if he voted against it, his

rote would be inconsistent. Mr. Phillips said that Mr. Clark's resoluion prescribed a certain time of adjournnent-his resolution did not, but left that to he committee. That he voted against Mr. Clark's resolution because of its phraseology, but that he did favor an early adjournnent of this body. He did not see that this Convention was further necessary in the work of restoration. The Legislature could do all that was necessary to be done, even under the proposed Congressional plan of reconstruc-

As to the powers of this Convention, he hought them ample to enable this body to do rightfully anything it might see just and proper to do. But there were questions which he did not deem expedient to agitate now, or to settle without consulting the wishes of the people. They would arise, they must be met, and they would not down at any one's bidding. Among them was the proposed change in the basis of representaon. With the lights before him he favored But had we not better wait for the census of 1870? Would it not be better for the public mind to cool off, and our people beme more settled? He thought so, and imelled by these reasons he had introduced nis resolution.

Mr. Settle said that his first positions in grand to this resolution were now proven to e correct. This resolution not only proposed an adjournment but went further. He did not see the necessity for such steps.

Why, said he, if there be questions agitating the public mind which would not down at our bidding, attempt to tie up the people's hands for four years by an ordinance like this, when those questions could meantime be settled a dozen times over? And why pass on ordinance putting it beyond in four years? He was prepared to meet the sues referred to, and although he had to at the right conclusion. When that conclusion was arrived at he would act upon it.

Besides he was not prepared for an adjournment of this body at so early a day before a visit portion of the members had arrived. His recent experience as Solicitor around his circuit had also demonstrated to him the neessity of legislation by this Convention for the relief of the people.

After a few remarks Mr. Phillips with-

lrew the motion to suspend the rules. The solution now lies over. Mr. Thompson introduced a resolution for second assistant doorkeeper. Lies over, Mr. Moore, of Wake, a resolution in favor f Wm. H. Harrison, member of the Convenion. Lies over.

Mr. Harrison requested its withdrawal. Mr. Manly, a resolution abrogating the ale providing for the printing of all ordiances without exception. Adopted. Mr. Odem, a resolution in relation to a ccess or final adjournment of the Convenion in May, 1867.

Baptist State Convention. Services on SUNDAY .- The pulpits of the several Churches will be occupied as follows:

BAPTIST CHURCH-Rev. Wm. Young, morning. Rev. L. G. Mason, night. To Colored-Rev. J. A. Stradley, afternoon. METHODIST CHURCH-Rev. A. J. Emerson, a. m. Rev. R. R. Savage, night. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Rev. N. W. Wilson, morning.

Rev. T. B. Kingsbury, afternoon.

LAUGHTER LENDS A NEW CHARM to beauty when it discloses a pretty set of teeth. Whiteness, when rature has supplied this element of loveliness, may be retained through life by using the fragrant Sozodont.

1866. ATTRACTIVE SPRING STOCK

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS! WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE AT-

American and British Fancy Dress Goods.

Among which may be found the latest styles imported this season; together with an extensive

STAPLE GOODS, Notions of all Kinds.

We particularly call the attention of Merchants visiting this City to our large stock of

Domestic Goods, and hesitate not to say that we are prepared to offer Extra Inducements. Our stock is new and fresh-embracing a general assortment of desirable Goods, all recently purchased at

REDUCED RATES, and will be offered at prices to suit the trade, at our Wholesale Ware Rooms, on second floor of Nos. 79, 81 and 83. Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., where Capt. Edward Graham and Mr. Joh McNeece, will be pleased to see their old friends and the trade generally.

march 15—2m. McILWAINE & CO.

GRAND CHAPTER of North-Carolina. THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONVOCA-THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONVOCA,
TION of this body will be held in St. John's
Hall, Wilmington, N. C., on Monday, the fourth
day of June, 1866, A. I., 2396. Subordinate Chapters and Councils are requested to be punctual in
sending their representatives.
may 5—tt. THOS. B. CARR, Grand Sec'y.

LINE PIANO FOR SALE!

TELEGRAPHIC.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.-Interest in public affairs seem to have manifestly diminished. There are hardly a dozen Senators present and but a small audience.

Important to National Banks.

WASHINGTON, May 25th .- Some of the Eastern banks will soon be called upon to diminish the amount of currency now held by them, in order to extend banking privileges to other States where these facilities are

The military commission engaged in the preliminary examination of Col. Paulding. after a full and thorough hearing of all the facts, are of opinion he ought to be tried by military court for disobedience of orders in placing government funds in Merchant's Nao 1al bank, and have accordingly sent findings to Secretary of War.

Railroad Intelligence.

NEW YORK, May 25 .- The Hudson River railway freight depot is destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$250,000.

Gen. Fremont has purchased the Western Pacific railroad of Missouri for one million three hundred thousand dollars. Terms of payment : One-fourth cash, ballance in four equal annual payments. The road is to be finished to Sgringfield in two years and a half and to State line in two years. It is designed to ultimately form a link in great Southern Pacific railroad.

Ohio Democratic Convention. Columbus, May 25th .- The Democratic

Convention endorses the President's restora-Benj. Lifebure is nominated for Secretary of State, Hon, Thos, McKey for Supreme

Voice of the Connectleut Senate. HARTFORD, May 25th .- The Connecticut

Senate has passed resolutions favoring the immediate admission of Tennessee into Celebration of the Queen's Birth-day. TORONTO, CANADA, May 25th--The birth-

day of Queen Victoria was celebrated with great enthusiasm. There was a grand mili-Senator Wright stricken with Paralysis. NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, May 25th .- Senator Wright has been stricken with paraly-

sis. He is now physically better and retains full possession of his mental faculties. New York Markets, NEW YORK, May 25th.-Cotton is firm,fold has been to $1.15\frac{1}{2}$, but has fallen to 1.40.

Sterling quiet at 91. Texas wool, 221@30.

Miscellaneous Advertisements

WARREN, N. C., WHITE SULPHUR

the power of the people to call a Convention CHALYBEATE SPRINGS. fully made up his mind in regard to the pro-■ FACTION of announcing to the public, that posed change in the basis of representation, he would hear it discussed and thus arrive on the first day of J me ensuing. His arrangements are of that complete and extensive character, that he will be able to accon modate a large number of guests and to offer

greater attractions than usual to those who may This Pleasant and Healthful Resort. No trouble or expense will be spared to render his patrons comfortable and satisfied.

The grounds are elegantly laid off, and the buildings are enlarged and improved.

He will have Ice, Milk, Vegetables, and all the substantials and delicacies of the table n profusion.

The bar will be supplied with the finest liquors,

and a billiard saloon and bowling alley, for amusement and exercise, will be at the disposal of visitors. THE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES of the Sulphur Water have been amply tested during many years by a large number of visitors, and its beneficial results strikingly displayed in the cure or relief of

Dyspepsia, Affections of the Liver, Jaundice, Diseases of the Skin, &c. Another Spring has been discovered in the vicinity of the establishment, an accurrate scien-tific analysis of which [given below] proves that it is a valuable Chaipbeate. It is a mild and gentle tonic, and in the opinion of the physicians who have examined it, and witnessed its effects in some cases during several seasons, must prove beneficial in Atonic Dyspepsia, Chlorosis, Uterine, Nervous and Neuralgic Affections connected with Debility; and of especial service to persons living

in malarious regions of country, whose blood has been robbed of its normal proportion of iron by repeated attacks of malarial fevers.

Persons travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad will always find a line of Stages, under the management of Mr. Granger, ready for their accommodation, at Warrenton Depot. There will be a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs. J. H. HOPE.

ANALYSIS Of Mineral Water from the Springs near Warren-

ton, N. C .: WHITE SULPHUR SPRING. Specific gravity, 1000.1. Reaction Acid) Sulphuretted Hydrogen

Gaseous contents

Magnesia

Potash, a trace.

Carbonic Acid. Sulphate of Magnesia, Solid contents Carbonate of Magnesia, of Potash, Soda and Silica. Total Solid Contents, in 7000 grains of the water, 1:26—One grain and 26-100, viz:

Salts of Lime, Silicic Acid. Potash, a trace.

CHALYBEATE SPRING. Specific gravity, 10.0.5. Gaseous Contents-Carbonic Acid.

Carbonate of the Protoxide Iron, Silicates of Lime and Iron, Bicarbonate of Lime, With traces of Soda and Pot-Solid Contents Each Pint of the Water contains: Oxide of Iron, Carbonate of Lime, Silicie Acid,

Total Solid Contents in 7000 grains of the wat er, 1:05—one grain and 5:100.
DAVID STEWART, M. D., Analyst. Briggs, Dodd & Hicks,

BUILDERS RALEIGH, N. C. AVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. W. J. HICKS, and refitted up our Machine Shops, we are prepared to contract for any kind of work in the Building or Repairing line.

We shall keep on hand DRESSED FLOORING. WEATHER-BOARDING, MOULDINGS of all kinds, BRACKETS, SASH-BLINDS & DOORS. orders solicited from the surrounding country for any of the above named work. We return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage received heretofore, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Shops on West Street, near the Central Railroad Depot.

LOR RENT.

An excellent Barn and Stables, in Raleigh.
Apply at STANDARD OFFICE. STANDARD OFFICE. Apply at February 28, 1866.—tf